09/701,979

	Type	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp	Comments	Error Definition	Errors
1	BRS	L1	204	436/46.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:54			0
2	BRS	L2	1345	436/63.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:54			0
3	BRS	L3	1539	1 or 2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:55			0
4	BRS	L4	76912	stain$3	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:55			0
5	BRS	L5	474129	tissue or cell	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:56			0
6	BRS	L6	86833	specimen or smear	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:56			0
7	BRS	L7	116968	automate$1	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:56			0
8	BRS	L8	356665	silver or iron or hematoxylin or trichrome or mucin or mucicarmine or verhoff$1 or amyloid or steiner	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:57			0
9	BRS	L9	1429	silver adj stain	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:57			0
10	BRS	L10	12256	silver adj nitrate	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:57			0
11	BRS	L11	323	3 and 4 and 5 and 6	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:57			0
12	BRS	L12	356665	8 or 9 or 10	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:57			0
13	BRS	L13	112	11 and 12	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/06/10 09:57			0

09/701,979

Set	Items	Description
S1	109369	STAIN? ?
S2	10539026	TISSUE? ? OR CELL? ?
S3	645825	SPECIMEN? ?
S4	276254	AUTOMATE? ? OR AUTOMATING
S5	815680	HISTOLOG?
S6	766948	CHROMOSOME? ?
S7	280794	SMEAR? ? OR SLIDE? ?
S8	1367361	SILVER OR IRON OR HEMATOXYLIN OR TRICHROME OR MUCIN OR MUCICARMINE OR VERHOFF? OR AMYLOID OR STEINER
S9	26053	SILVER(W)STAIN?
S10	11827	SILVER(W)NITRATE
S11	432	METHANAMINE
S12	4818	BORAX
S13	11619	AMMONIUM(W)HYDROXIDE
S14	55757	SODIUM(W)HYDROXIDE
S15	10156	HEMATOXYLIN AND EOSIN
S16	0	PORASSIUM(W)FERROCYANATE
S17	8846	FERRIC(W)CHLORIDE
S19	0	S1 AND S18
S20	51917	S1 AND S2
S21	3325	S20 AND S7
S22	289	S21 AND S4
S23	84	S22 AND S8
S24	0	S22 AND S9 AND S10 AND S11 AND S12
S25	0	S9 AND S10 AND S11 AND S12
S26	26053	S9 AND S9
S27	21	S22 AND S9
S28	24	S22 AND S15
S29	23	RD (unique items)
S30	23	RD (unique items)
S31	23	RD (unique items)

?

09/701,979

Set	Items	Description
S1	1476754	HISTOLOG? OR CYTOLOG?
S2	109369	STAIN? ?
S3	1437101	REVIEW
S4	700	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	2893	SILVER(W)STAIN
S6	10156	HEMATOXYLIN AND EOSIN
S7	25	S4 AND S5
S8	68	S4 AND S6
S9	86	S7 OR S8
S10	85	S9 NOT PY>1998
S11	45	RD (unique items)
S12	174206	S1/TI
S13	15533	S2/TI
S14	544515	S3/TI
S15	0	S12 AND S13 AND S14
S16	2704	S12 AND S2
S17	470	S12 AND S13
S18	5	S17 AND S3
S19	11	S17 AND AUTOMATE? ?
S20	67	S5 AND AUTOMATE? ?
S21	55	RD (unique items)
S22	120	S6 AND AUTOMATE? ?
S23	73	RD (unique items)

?

28/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from File: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

03128122 76275125
Automated hematoxylin **and** eosin **staining for large volumes of** tissue.
Werely WA
Am J Med Technol (UNITED STATES) Aug 1976, 42 (8) p285-7, ISSN 0002-9335 Journal Code: 3LO
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
In order to facilitate the large volume of **hematoxylin** and **eosin** (H & E) **slides** generated by 18 experiments from various programs at the National Center for Toxicological Research, a rapid staining method became imperative. **Automated** staining with the Gam Rad Stainomatic was decided upon using Gill's no. 1 **hematoxylin** with a 30-minute staining schedule. Presently, 1,080 **slides** per instrument per day are stained with a good dependable **stain** . The cost of this H & E staining method is 0.15 cents per **slide** .
?

23/3,AB/9 (Item 1 fro file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

08890010 BIOSIS NO.: 199396041511
Microwave-accelerated cytochemical stains **for the image analysis and the electron microscopic examination of light microscopy diagnostic** slides.

AUTHOR: Hanker J(a); Giammara B
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Biomedical Eng., Sch. Med. CB 7575, Univ. North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7575, USA

JOURNAL: Scanning 15 (2):p67-80 1993
ISSN: 0161-0457
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Recent studies in our laboratories have shown how microwave (MW) irradiation can accelerate a number of **tissue** -processing techniques, especially staining, to aid in the preparation of single specimens on glass microscope **slides** or coverslips for examination by light microscopy (and electron microscopy, if required) for diagnostic purposes. Techniques have been developed, which give permanently stained preparations, that can be studied initially by light microscopy, their areas of interest mapped, and computer-**automated** image analysis performed to obtain quantitative information. This is readily performed to obtain quantitative information. This is readily performed after MW accelerated staining with **silver** methenamine by the Giammara-Hanker PATS or PATS-TS reaction. This variation of the PAS reaction gives excellent markers for specific infectious agents such as lipopolysaccharides for gram-negative bacteria or mannans for fungi. It is also an excellent **stain** for glycogen and basement membranes and an excellent marker for type III collagen or reticulin in the endoneurium or perineurium of peripheral nerve or in the capillary walls. Our improved MW-accelerated Feulgen reaction with **silver** methenamine for nuclear DNA is useful to show the nuclei of bacteria and fungi as well as of **cells** they are infecting. Improved coating and penetration of **tissue** surfaces by thiocarbohydrazide bridging of ruthenium red, applied under MW-acceleration, render biologic specimens sufficiently conductive for SEM so that sputter coating with gold is unnecessary. The specimens treated with these highly visible electron-opaque **stains** can be screened with the light microscope after mounting in polyethylene glycol(PEG) and the structures or areas selected for EM study are mapped with a Micro-Locator **slide** . After removal of the water soluble PEG the specimens are remounted in the usual EM media for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) or transmission electron microscopy (TEM) study of the mapped area. By comparing duplicate **smears** from areas of infection, such as two coverslips of buffy coat **smears** of blood from a patient with septicemia, the microorganisms responsible can occasionally be classified for antimicrobial therapy long before culture results are available: gram-negative bacteria are positive with the Giammara-Hanker PATS-TS **stain** , and gram-positive bacteria are positive with the SIGMA HT40 Gram **stain** . The gram-positive as well as gram-negative bacteria are both initially stained by the crystal violet **stain** is readily removed from the gram-negative (but not the gram-positive) bacteria when the specimens are rinsed with alcohol/acetone. If this rinse step is omitted, the crystal violet remains attached to both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. It can then be rendered insoluble, electron-opaque, and conductive by treatment with **silver** methenamine solution under MW-irradiation. This metallized crystal violet is a more effective **silver** **stain** than the PAT-TS **stain** for a number of gram-negative spirochetes such as Treponema pallidum, the microbe that causes syphilis.

23/3,AB/11 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

06788763 BIOSIS NO.: 000088098200
STANDARDIZED THIONIN EOSIN STAIN **IN BRONCHIAL CYTOLOGY A SUBSTITUTE FOR** HEMATOXYLIN **EOSIN Y STAINING**

AUTHOR: SCHULTE E; WITTEKIND D
AUTHOR ADDRESS: ANATOMISCHES INST. II, UNIV. FREIBURG, ALBERTSTRASSE 187, D-7800 FREIBURG.

JOURNAL: ANAL QUANT CYTOL HISTOL 11 (2). 1989. 131-139.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Analytical and Quantitative Cytology and Histology
CODEN: AQCHE
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: A standardized thionin-eosinic acid **stain** was developed as a quick and highly reproducible staining method for bronchial cytology. Bronchial **smears** and paraffin-embedded sputum samples were stained with thionin-eosin and with the conventional **hematoxylin** -eosin Y. Spectral absorption characteritics and staining intensity of thionin-eosin-stained **cells** were investigated by means of cytophotometry. The staining pattern of thionin-eosin is very close to that of the **hematoxylin** -eosin **stain** ; the contrast between nucleus and cytoplasm is significantly higher for thionin-eosin. Thionin-eosin can be used for "dye-fixation" of cytologic **smears** and **tissue** imprints. Blueing and differentiation (as for hematoxylineosin) is not required for thionin-eosin; thus, fixation and staining can be performed within two minutes. The spectral absorption characteristics of thionineosin allow reliable **automated** cytophotometric discrimination of **cell** nuclei and cytoplasm. The standardized thionin-eosin **stain** is recommended as a substitute for the **hematoxylin** and eosin **stain** in bronchial cytology.

23/3,AB/55 (Item 37 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00507027
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
METHOD AND KIT FOR THE SEPARATION, CONCENTRATION AND ANALYSIS OF CELLS
METHODEN UND MATERIAL FUR DIE TRENNUNG, KONZENTRIERUNG UND ANALYSE VON ZELLEN
PROCEDE ET MATERIEL DE SEPARATION, CONCENTRATION ET ANALYSE DE CELLULES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
PROMEGA CORPORATION, (1300390), 2800 Woods Hollow Road, Madison, WI 53711-5399, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
PAHUSKI, Edward, E., 514 Maunesha Drive, Marshall, WI 53559, (US)
DIMOND, Randall, L., 4409 Travis Terrace, Madison, WI 53711, (US)
PRIEST, John, H., 4514 Sentinel Pass, Madison, WI 53711, (US)
MARTIN, Lisa, S., 217 North Academy Street, Stoughton, WI 53589, (US)
STEBNITZ, Kathleen, K., 3717 Zwerg Drive, Madison, WI 53705, (US)
MENDOZA, Leopoldo, G., 6 Laramie Court, Madison, WI 53719, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Hucker, Charlotte Jane et al (77101), Gill Jennings & Every Broadgate House, 7 Eldon Street, London EC2M 7LH, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 542790 A1 930526 (Basic)
EP 542790 A1 950208
EP 542790 B1 971210
WO 9200317 920109
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91913748 910702; WO 91US4727 910702
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 547981 900702
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C07K-001/00; C12Q-001/04; C12Q-001/10;
G01N-033/50; C12Q-001/24;
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9712W1	1266
CLAIMS B	(German)	9712W1	1307
CLAIMS B	(French)	9712W1	1451
SPEC B	(English)	9712W1	7976
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			12000
Total word count - documents A + B			12000

23/3,AB/56 (Item 38 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00498808
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
DEVICE FOR PROCESSING BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS FOR ANALYSIS OF NUCLEIC ACIDS
VORRICHTUNG ZUR BEHANDLUNG BIOLOGISCHER PROBEN FUR DIE ANALYSE VON NUKLEINSAUREN
SYSTEME POUR LE TRAITEMENT D'ECHANTILLONS BIOLOGIQUES POUR L'ANALYSE D'ACIDES NUCLEIQUES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
STAPLETON, Marilyn J., (1378010), 205 Winterberry Ridge Drive, Durham, NC 27713, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
STAPLETON, Marilyn J., 205 Winterberry Ridge Drive, Durham, NC 27713, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Jump, Timothy John Simon et al (55592), Venner Shipley & Co. 20 Little Britain, London EC1A 7DH, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 502108 A1 920909 (Basic)
EP 502108 A1 941123
EP 502108 B1 980610
WO 9107486 910530
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91900645 901116; WO 90US6768 901116
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 438592 891117
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-013/00; C12N-015/00; G01N-001/30;
G01N-035/00; C12Q-001/68; B01J-019/00;
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9824	1566
CLAIMS B	(German)	9824	1540
CLAIMS B	(French)	9824	1735
SPEC B	(English)	9824	15723
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			20564
Total word count - documents A + B			20564

?

11/3,AB/14 (Item 14 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06820132 92036891
Pulmonary cytology **in lung transplant recipients: recent trends in laboratory utilization [see comments]**
Walts AE; Marchevsky AM; Morgan M
Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles, CA 90048.
Diagn Cytopathol (UNITED STATES) 1991, 7 (4) p353-8, ISSN 8755-1039 Journal Code: EAH
Comment in Diagn Cytopathol 1991;7(5):447-8
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The value of bronchoscopy for the diagnosis of rejection and opportunistic infection in lung transplant recipients is controversial. We **review** our experience with pulmonary **cytology** obtained from 10 lung transplant recipients during the first 15 mos of the transplantation program at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center and compare the efficacy of pulmonary **cytology** for the diagnosis of opportunistic infectious agents with that of **histology** and microbiology. Our study encompasses 1,465 post-transplant days during which 70 bronchoscopies were performed yielding 94 **cytologic** specimens (44 bronchial washes, 25 bronchial brushings, and 25 bronchoalveolar lavages) and 55 transbronchial biopsies. The major advantages of **cytology** in this setting are short turn around time and high specificity for nonbacterial agents. All of the patients experienced episodes of bacterial pneumonia as well as fungal and viral infections. None developed Pneumocystis carinii infection during the study period. Simultaneous and concurrent infections were diagnosed. The initial diagnosis of bacterial pneumonia and herpes simplex virus preceded the diagnosis of cytomegalovirus; the former infections tended to persist and/or recur. **Cytology** was more effective than **histology** in establishing the diagnosis of Candida sp. and herpes simplex virus, while **histology** was more effective in establishing the diagnosis of cytomegalovirus. Increased numbers of polymorphonuclear cells did not constitute a consistent finding in **cytologic** or **histologic** samples during episodes of bacterial infection; cultures were most sensitive for detection of bacterial infection. Histochemical and immunohistochemical **stains** as well as in situ hybridization studies confirmed diagnoses rendered on routine Papanicolaou and **hematoxylin** and **eosin** stained material but did not provide additional diagnoses.(ABSTRACT TRUNCATED AT 250 WORDS)

11/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05738796 90055738
Granulomatous Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia mimicking tuberculosis.
Cupples JB; Blackie SP; Road JD
Department of Pathology, University Hospital, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada.
Arch Pathol Lab Med (UNITED STATES) Nov 1989, 113 (11) p1281-4, ISSN 0003-9985 Journal Code: 79Z
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW OF REPORTED CASES
A 62-year-old man with untreated, well-differentiated lymphocytic lymphoma, presenting with progressive dyspnea, was found on open lung biopsy to have multiple necrotizing granulomas that on frozen section were initially called tuberculosis. Routine Grocott methenamine-**silver stain** showed these to contain Pneumocystis carinii organisms. A **review** of the literature shows that this is an unusual **histologic** presentation that can occur in a wide variety of immunosuppressed states, including the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome. The **histologic** similarities to tuberculous

infection are stressed to increase the awareness of possi misdiagnosis that could result in delayed or inappropriate therapy.

11/3,AB/19 (Item 19 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

03773028 81139552
Esophageal abnormalities in chronic graft-versus-host disease in humans.
McDonald GB; Sullivan KM; Schuffler MD; Shulman HM; Thomas ED
Gastroenterology (UNITED STATES) May 1981, 80 (5 pt 1) p914-21, ISSN 0016-5085 Journal Code: FH3
Contract/Grant No.: CA 15704, CA, NCI; CA 18029, CA, NCI; CA 18221., CA, NCI
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
Disabling esophageal symptoms ((dysphagia, painful swallowing, and severe restrosternal pain) developed in 8 of 63 patients with chronic graft-versus-host disease after allogeneic bone marrow transplantation. At endoscopy 7 patients had characteristic desquamation of the upper esophagus; 2 of these also had distal esophagitis; and 3 had distinctive upper esophageal webs. No infectious pathogens were detected in esophageal biopsies or brushings. Abnormalities of esophageal motility were seen in 5 of 7 patients studied including 3 with aperistalsis. Retrosternal pain in 3 patients resulted from acid reflux. Esophageal **histology** from 5 autopsied patients showed no muscle or neuronal abnormalities by **silver stain** or conventional light microscopy. There was increased submucosal fibrosis associated with mucosal esophagitis and ulceration. Blind microscopic **review** of **histology** clearly distinguished the esophagus of chronic graft-versus-host disease from that of progressive systemic sclerosis. We conclude that esophageal epithelium, like skin and mucous membranes, is a target organ in chronic graft-versus-host disease. This immunologic disease results in desquamative esophagitis with web formation. Peptic esophagitis, a cause of severe pain and perhaps distal esophageal strictures in these patients, may be related to poor acid clearing from the esophagus. Diagnostic endoscopy and disruption of webs should be performed carefully to avoid perforation. Treatment should be directed toward suppressing the underlying immunologic disorder and at preventing acid-peptic reflux.

11/3,AB/38 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00446318
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
DUAL COLOR CAMERA MICROSCOPE AND METHODOLOGY FOR CELL STAINING AND ANALYSIS
Zweifarben Kamera Mikroskop sowie Methodologie zur Anfarben von Zellen sowie Analyse
MICROSCOPE A CAMERA BICOLORE ET METHODOLOGIE DE COLORATION ET D'ANALYSE DE CELLULES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
CELL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS, INC., (865602), 909 South Route 83, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126-4944, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
BACUS, James, William, 826 South Lincoln, Hinsdale, IL 60521, (US)
HERNICZ, Ralph, S., 986 Kentucky Lane, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Selting, Gunther, Dipl.-Ing. et al (11092), Patentanwalte von Kreisler, Selting, Werner Postfach 10 22 41, 50462 Koln, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 534948 A1 930407 (Basic)
EP 534948 B1 970514
WO 9010276 900907
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90905094 900223; WO 90US1027 900223
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 315443 890224

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; ; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06K-009/00; G01N-015/14;
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB97	1305
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB97	1367
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB97	1520
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB97	15623
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			19815
Total word count - documents A + B			19815

11/3,AB/42 (Item 12 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00316705
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
A kit and method for analyses of biological specimens.
Ausrustungssatz und Verfahren fur Analysen von biologischen Proben.
Un kit et procede pour analyses de specimens biologiques.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
CELL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS, INC., (865602), 909 South Route 83, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126-4944, (US), (applicant designated states: BE;DE;FR;GB;IT;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Bacus, James William, 826 South Lincoln, Hinsdale Illinois 60521, (US)
Oud, Peter Simon, 1918 Springside Drive, Naperville Illinois 60540, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Selting, Gunther, Dipl.-Ing. et al (11092), Patentanwalte von Kreisler, Selting, Werner Postfach 10 22 41, D-50462 Koln, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 314293 A2 890503 (Basic)
EP 314293 A3 900509
EP 314293 B1 950308
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88308771 880921;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 99141 870921
DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; IT; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-015/14;

ABSTRACT EP 314293 A2
A kit (2) for the quantitation cell nuclei is described wherein the kit includes a **stain** (6), a rinse sulfonation agent (12) and microscopic slides (10). Each slide has reference cell objects and a specimen cell area for receipt of specimen cells which are stained simultaneously with the reference cell objects.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 55

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	740
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB95	520
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB95	469
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB95	602
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	7372
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB95	6789
Total word count - document A			8112
Total word count - document B			8380
Total word count - documents A + B			16492

11/3,AB/43 (Item 13 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00236228
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
AN APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR ANALYSES OF BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS.
ANORDNUNG UND VERFAHREN FUR DIE ANALYSE BIOLOGISCHER SPECIMEN.
PROCEDE ET APPAREIL D'ANALYSE D'ECHANTILLONS BIOLOGIQUES.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
CELL ANALYSIS SYSTEMS, INC., (865600), 261 Eisenhower Lane South, Lombard, IL 60148, (US), (applicant designated states: BE;DE;FR;GB;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
BACUS, James, William, 826 South Lincoln, Hinsdale, IL 60521, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Allard, Susan Joyce et al (27611), BOULT, WADE & TENNANT, 27 Furnival Street, London EC4A 1PQ, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 248840 A1 871216 (Basic)
EP 248840 A1 900328
EP 248840 B1 930421
WO 8702803 870507
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 86907144 861104; WO 86US2411 861104
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 794937 851104
DESIGNATED STATES: BE; DE; FR; GB; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-015/14;
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	627
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	530
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	723
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	6867
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			8747
Total word count - documents A + B			8747

?

18/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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07064761 BIOSIS NO.: 000039001454
HISTOLOGIC STAINS **IN DERMATOPATHOLOGY**

AUTHOR: LOGAN M E; ZAIM M T
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. DERMATOL., UNIV. HOSP. CLEVELAND, 2074 ABINGTON RD., CLEVELAND, OHIO 44106, USA.

JOURNAL: J AM ACAD DERMATOL 22 (5 PART 1). 1990. 820-830.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology
CODEN: JAADD
DOCUMENT TYPE: Review
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

18/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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03183182 BIOSIS NO.: 000021061297
IMMUNO HISTOLOGIC **TECHNIQUES IN SURGICAL PATHOLOGY A SPECTRUM OF NEW SPECIAL** STAINS

AUTHOR: TAYLOR C R; KLEDZIK G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE 2025 ZONAL AVENUE LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90033.

JOURNAL: HUM PATHOL 12 (7). 1981. 590-596.
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Human Pathology
CODEN: HPCQA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Review
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

18/3,AB/3 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:PASCAL
(c) 1999 INIST/CNRS. All rts. reserv.

13430809 PASCAL No.: 98-0124950
Special stains, **the old and the new : The impact of immunocytochemistry in effusion** cytology
BEDROSSIAN C W M
Department of Pathology, Hutzel Hospital, Detroit, Michigan, United States
IAP Symposium (Budapest HUN) 1996-10
Journal: Diagnostic cytopathology, 1998, 18 (2) 141-149
Language: English

18/3,AB/4 (Item 2 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:PASCAL
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12652496 PASCAL No.: 96-0346940
Detection of infection or infectious agents by use of cytologic **and** histologic stains
WOODS G L; WALKER D H
Department of Pathology, University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston, Texas 77555-0743, United States
Journal: Clinical microbiology reviews, 1996, 9 (3) 382-404

Language: English

18/3,AB/5 (Item 3 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:PASCAL

11685644 PASCAL No.: 94-0547558
Standardization of reagents and methods used in cytological **and** histological **practice with emphasis on dyes,** stains **and chromogenic reagent**
LYON H O; DE LEENHEER A P; HOROBIN R W; LAMBERT W E; SCHULTE E K W; VAN LIEDEKERKE B; WITTEKIND D H
Univ. Copenhagen, Hvidovre hosp., dep. pathology, 2650 Hvidovre, Denmark
Journal: Histochemical journal, 1994, 26 (7) 533-544
Language: English
?

19/3,AB/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05895144 89265655
Investigation of a modified gallocyanin chrome alum staining technique in cytology **compared to thionine and haematoxylin as nuclear** stains.
Schulte E
Anatomisches Institut II, Universitat Freiburg i.Br.
Acta Histochem Suppl (GERMANY, EAST) 1988, 36 p341-52, ISSN 0567-7556 Journal Code: QU1
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The present paper describes the staining characteristics of a modified Gallocyanin-chrome alum stain as compared to the original gallocyanin stain. Thionine, haematoxylin and the Feulgen reaction were used as controls. Tissue imprints of rabbit liver and spleen and smears of human venous blood were stained and controlled microscopically. Nuclear extinction was measured with the image analysis system IBAS 2000. Both GCA variants were examined by spectrophotometry and thin layer chromatography. The most striking difference between the GCA variants is the short staining time required for the modified stain (4 min) as compared to the original method (24 h). Both stains are stoichiometric for nucleic acids; the staining pattern, hue and intensity of nuclear colour and spectrophotometric and chromatographic data were absolutely consistent for both GCA-stains. These results and preliminary data from the analysis of the structure of the dye molecules seem to indicate that the molecular structure of the modified GCA is not changed by treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid. Differences in the staining kinetics might be due to differences in solubility. As nuclear chromatin texture after GCA staining is well appropriate for computerized image analysis the modified GCA-stain can be recommended as a simple and reproducible nuclear stain for **automated** feature extraction in cytology.

19/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04476503 80127361
Differential staining of renal epithelial cells in urinary cytology **by the modified Giemsa** stain **of an** automated **stainer [letter]**
Gal K
Am J Clin Pathol (UNITED STATES) Feb 1980, 73 (2) p294, ISSN 0002-9173 Journal Code: 3FK
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: LETTER

19/3,AB/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

03151519 79173956
The preparation of cervical scrape material for automated cytology **using gallocyanin chrome-alum** stain.
Eason PJ; Tucker JH
J Histochem Cytochem (UNITED STATES) Jan 1979, 27 (1) p25-31, ISSN 0022-1554 Journal Code: IDZ
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
A method is described for preparing cervical scrape specimens for **automated** analysis on the Cerviscan prescreening system. In order to reduce the cellular clumping found in cervical scrape material, cells are collected in suspension, syringed to disaggregate the cell clumps, and then pipetted onto a glass to give a monolayer of cells. The cells are then stained with gallocyanin chrome-alum to give the required quantitation of

nucleic acid content, using a rapid staining procedure. Experimental results are given which show that specimens prepared by this method are more suitable for **automated** analysis than the conventional Papanicolaou stained preparation.

19/3,AB/8 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

02548385 BIOSIS NO.: 000016056442
THE PREPARATION OF CERVICAL SCRAPE MATERIAL FOR AUTOMATED CYTOLOGY **USING GALLO CYANIN CHROME ALUM** STAIN

AUTHOR: EASON P J; TUCKER J H

JOURNAL: J HISTOCHEM CYTOCHEM 27 (1). 1979 25-31
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry
CODEN: JHCYA
RECORD TYPE: Citation
?

21/3,AB/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07807084 94115728
Microwave-accelerated cytochemical stains for the image analysis and the electron microscopic examination of light microscopy diagnostic slides.
Hanker J; Giammara B
Biomedical Engineering Department and Dental Research Center, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Scanning (UNITED STATES) Mar-Apr 1993, 15 (2) p67-80, ISSN 0161-0457 Journal Code: BYU
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE; REVIEW; REVIEW, TUTORIAL
Recent studies in our laboratories have shown how microwave (MW) irradiation can accelerate a number of tissue-processing techniques, especially staining, to aid in the preparation of single specimens on glass microscope slides or coverslips for examination by light microscopy (and electron microscopy, if required) for diagnostic purposes. Techniques have been developed, which give permanently stained preparations, that can be studied initially by light microscopy, their areas of interest mapped, and computer- **automated** image analysis performed to obtain quantitative information. This is readily performed after MW-accelerated staining with silver methenamine by the Giammara-Hanker PATS or PATS-TS reaction. This variation of the PAS reaction gives excellent markers for specific infectious agents such as lipopolysaccharides for gram-negative bacteria or mannans for fungi. It is also an excellent stain for glycogen and basement membranes and an excellent marker for type III collagen or reticulin in the endoneurium or perineurium of peripheral nerve or in the capillary walls. Our improved MW-accelerated Feulgen reaction with silver methenamine for nuclear DNA is useful to show the nuclei of bacteria and fungi as well as of cells they are infecting. Improved coating and penetration of tissue surfaces by thiocarbohydrazide bridging of ruthenium red, applied under MW-acceleration, render biologic specimens sufficiently conductive for SEM so that sputter coating with gold is unnecessary. The specimens treated with these highly visible electron-opaque stains can be screened with the light microscope after mounting in polyethylene glycol (PEG) and the structures or areas selected for EM study are mapped with a Micro-Locator slide. After removal of the water soluble PEG the specimens are remounted in the usual EM media for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) or transmission electron microscopy (TEM) study of the mapped areas. By comparing duplicate smears from areas of infection, such as two coverslips of buffy coat smears of blood from a patient with septicemia, the microorganisms responsible can occasionally be classified for antimicrobial therapy long before culture results are available; gram-negative bacteria are positive with the Giammara-Hanker PATS-TS stain, and gram-positive bacteria are positive with the SIGMA HT40 Gram stain. The gram-positive as well as gram-negative bacteria are both initially stained by the crystal violet component of the Gram stain. The crystal violet stain is readily removed from the gram-negative (but not the gram-positive) bacteria when the specimens are rinsed with alcohol/acetone. If this rinse step is omitted, the crystal violet remains attached to both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria. It can then be rendered insoluble, electron-opaque, and conductive by treatment with silver methenamine solution under MW-irradiation. This metallized crystal violet is a more effective **silver stain** than the PATS-TS stain for a number of gram-negative spirochetes such as Treponema pallidum, the microbe that causes syphilis.

21/3,AB/11 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

00823880 Genuine Article#: EZ276 Number of References: 0
(NO REFS KEYED)
Title: SILVER-STAINED STRUCTURES IN PROSTATIC-CARCINOMA - EVALUATION OF DIAGNOSTIC AND PROGNOSTIC RELEVANCE BY AUTOMATED **IMAGE-ANALYSIS**

Author(s): CONTRACTOR H; R[redacted]CHOFF J; HANISCH T; ULSHOFER B; [redacted]EUMANN K; SCHULTZESEEMANN W; THOMAS C
Corporate Source: UNIV MARBURG,ZENTRUM PATHOL,BALDINGERSTR/D-3550MARBURG//FED REP GER/; UNIV MARBURG,ZENTRUM PATHOL,BALDINGERSTR/D-3550MARBURG//FED REP GER/
Journal: UROLOGIA INTERNATIONALIS, 1991, V46, N1, P9-14
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The comparison of the diagnostic and prognostic significance of histology, immunohistochemical parameters (PSA, PSP), and silver-stained nucleolar organizer regions (AgNORs) was estimated in paraffin sections taken of 63 prostatic carcinomas prior to therapy. AgNORs were visualized with a one-step silver staining technique with the appropiate staining time determined by preliminary staining-time series. The mean AgNOR number per cell (n) and the mean AgNOR area per silver-stained dot (A) were determined by means of an automatic image analysis system. Thereby prostatic carcinomas exhibited multiple small AgNORs within their nuclei (n = 4.7, A = 0.09-mu-m2), whereas benign prostatic epithelium showed few but large silver-stained particles (n = 1.8, A = 0.27-mu-m2; p < 0.001). This relationship was then calculated as a quotient of ArNOR number and area (NQ = n/A) which provided additional information for the diagnosis of malignancy as well as survival. Univariate survival analysis disclosed a set of four variables predicting death from prostatic cancer: cribriform growth pattern, AgNOR quotient, histological grade, and PSA immunoreactivity. Of these parameters, immunoreactivity of PSA failed to prove its prognostic significance in multivariate survival analysis (Cox model). No relation to prognosis was found for the number as well as the area of AgNORs alone. Therefore, image analysis proved to be a prerequisit for the feasibility of this promising technique by providing objective and reproducible results.
?

23/3,AB/2 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09953054 99180337
Development and validation of a computerized cytomorphometric method to assess the maturation of vaginal epithelial cells.
van der Laak JA; Schijf CP; Kerstens HM; Heijnen-Wijnen TH; de Wilde PC; Hanselaar GJ
Department of Pathology, University Hospital Nijmegen, The Netherlands. J.vanderlaak@pathol.azn.nl
Cytometry (UNITED STATES) Mar 1 1999, 35 (3) p196-202, ISSN 0196-4763 Journal Code: D92
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
BACKGROUND: After menopause, declining levels of estrogens may cause vaginal discomfort, or so-called "vaginal atrophy." Evaluation of therapies for vaginal atrophy may be performed using the so-called "maturation index." The maturation index is expressed as the percentage of (para)-basal, intermediate, and superficial epithelial cells in a vaginal smear. Manual assessment of the maturation index is subject to inter- and intraobserver variations. In this study, assessment of the maturation of cells in vaginal smears using **automated** image analysis was investigated. MATERIALS AND METHODS: **Automated** assessment, using a commercially available image analysis system, was performed on **hematoxylin -eosin** -stained cytospin specimens. A training set was constructed by an experienced cytotechnologist, based upon visual classification of stored grey value images. From this, two discriminant functions (DFs) were calculated capable of classifying cells in one of the three types. These cell classifiers were capable of classifying 97% of the cells correctly. Data from **automated** assessment were compared with those of classical manual counting. Specimens of 13 mature and 6 atrophic vaginal specimens were assessed in duplicate, both manually and by image analysis, using the DFs. RESULTS: No significant interobserver effect was found for image analysis, whereas a significant effect was found for manual counting. Both methods were able to distinguish between matured and atrophic specimens. CONCLUSIONS: It was concluded that for assessment of vaginal maturation, the use of **automated** image analysis systems is recommended. Besides increased reproducibility, image analysis systems yield additional data describing the size and shape of the cytoplasm and nucleus of cells, which might increase discriminating power.

23/3,AB/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09046497 97265156
Progressive increase of apoptosis in prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia and carcinoma: comparison between in situ end-labeling of fragmented DNA and detection by routine hematoxylin- eosin **staining [see comments]**
Drachenberg CB; Ioffe OB; Papadimitriou JC
Department of Pathology, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore 21201, USA.
Arch Pathol Lab Med (UNITED STATES) Jan 1997, 121 (1) p54-8, ISSN 0003-9985 Journal Code: 79Z
Comment in Arch Pathol Lab Med 1998 Jun;122(6):493
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
OBJECTIVE: Apoptosis has attracted significant attention in the study of tumors during recent years. The first goal of this study was to evaluate the number of apoptotic cells and bodies in benign glands, in high-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia, and in malignant prostatic glands. The second objective was to compare the effectiveness of in situ end-labeling of fragmented DNA (ISEL) with the use of routine **hematoxylin -eosin** (H&E) stains in the assessment of apoptosis rates. METHODS: The percentage of apoptosis was measured with ISEL and H&E stains in sections from 16

prostatectomies performed for previously untreated peripheral prostatic adenocarcinomas. RESULTS: Both methods showed progressive increase of the rates of apoptosis from benign glands (0.34% to 0.38%), to high-grade prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia (1.44% to 1.39%), to carcinoma (2.69% to 2.75%). The increase in apoptosis rate in prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia and carcinomas is one more indication of the continuum in the pathogenetic process leading to invasive prostatic carcinoma. Student's t test revealed no statistically significant difference in the percentage of apoptosis rendered by ISEL and H&E staining. CONCLUSIONS: From a practical point of view, evaluation of apoptosis with H&E stains can be readily performed using routine clinical material. The procedure is inexpensive, and it gives good tissue morphology. However, quantitative measurements may be time-consuming and observer-dependent. The apoptotic bodies are clearly identifiable with ISEL, making quantitation easy and even amenable to **automated** counting methods. Disadvantages of ISEL are significantly higher costs and poor tissue morphology. We conclude that accurate evaluation of apoptosis may be performed reliably with both routine H&E staining and the ISEL method. The decision to choose one method over the other depends on the economic resources available and the amount of material to be evaluated.

23/3,AB/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08818483 97005746
Rapid automated **combined in situ hybridization and immunohistochemistry for sensitive detection of cytomegalovirus in paraffin-embedded tissue biopsies.**
Rimsza LM; Vela EE; Frutiger YM; Rangel CS; Solano M; Richter LC; Grogan TM; Bellamy WT
University of Arizona, Tucson 85724, USA.
Am J Clin Pathol (UNITED STATES) Oct 1996, 106 (4) p544-8, ISSN 0002-9173 Journal Code: 3FK
Contract/Grant No.: CA23074-18, CA, NCI; ES06694
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The authors questioned whether an **automated** kinetic mode assay of combined cytomegalovirus (CMV) late viral message and immediate and early antigens might result in a more sensitive and timely CMV diagnosis relevant to speedy treatment in the transplant setting. Toward this end, two cohorts were studied using **automated** in situ hybridization (ISH) for CMV as well as immunohistochemistry (IHC). The first cohort of patients consisted of 19 cases that were histologically positive (CMV-associated cytopathic change). A second cohort consisted of 10 cases that were histologically negative, yet culture positive. From the first cohort of histologically positive cases, 100% were positive by both ISH and IHC run on separate slides. In the second cohort, CMV was detected overall in 70% of cases (50% by ISH alone and 30% by IHC alone). These results indicate that a combined assay of ISH and IHC can detect more cases than routine **hematoxylin** and **eosin** staining or either assay alone. In two illustrative cases, used to demonstrate the feasibility of combining ISH and IHC, the authors used a combined two-color assay (ISH and IHC) performed sequentially on the same slide. The combined assays resulted in colocalized single cell message and protein in some cells and demonstrated more positive cells overall (some positive by IHC alone, some by ISH alone, and some by both) than either assay alone. The combined dual color assay can be completed within 4 to 5 hours giving the prospect of a same day result, which is faster than shell vial technique with immunofluorescence (24 to 48 hours) or culture (7 to 14 days). This study demonstrates that combining CMV message and protein assays results in a more sensitive assay and, when carried out in the kinetic mode, allows a speedy result relevant to early anti-CMV therapy.

23/3,AB/11 (Item 11 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08546819 96188500

Prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia. Quantitation of the basal cell layer with machine vision system.

Montironi R; Bartels PH; Thompson D; Bartels HG; Scarpelli M

Institute of Pathological Anatomy and Histopathology, University of Ancona, Italy.

Pathol Res Pract (GERMANY) Sep 1995, 191 (9) p917-23, ISSN 0344-0338 Journal Code: PBZ

Contract/Grant No.: R 35 CA 53877, CA, NCI

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

The aim of this paper is to report on a fully **automated** procedure to quantify the epithelial cell components in prostatic intraepithelial neoplasia with particular emphasis on the basal cell layer (BCL). Scene segmentation was guided by a knowledge-based system of digitized images recorded from histological section immunostained against high molecular weight keratin and counterstained with **hematoxylin** and **eosin** . Scene segmentation involved two major stages. First, the system located and identified the duct and segmented the scene, resulting in "intermediate segmentation products." This stage was followed by a reconstruction process in which the segmentation products (i.e., the lumen and the darkly and lightly stained epithelial cell components) were assembled to form the microscopic structure to achieve working unity. Following this, histometric measurements were made of the reconstructed scene. Computed were the percentage of the duct contour with BCL (90%), and the number and length of gaps in the BCL (19, ranging from 10 to 90 microns). **Automated** analysis of the BCL is accurate and provides information not readily identified by human examination.

23/3,AB/12 (Item 12 from file: 155)

08545079 96166860

Quantitative assessment of fat cells in subcutaneous metastatic melanoma. Correlation with outcome.

Smolle J; Hofmann-Wellenhof R; Woltsche-Kahr I; Haas J; Kerl H

Department of Dermatology, University of Graz, Austria.

Am J Dermatopathol (UNITED STATES) Dec 1995, 17 (6) p555-9, ISSN 0193-1091 Journal Code: 35V

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

The metastatic behavior of tumor cells largely depends on tumor-stroma interactions. In the present study, a particular morphological feature of tumor-stroma interaction was evaluated; **hematoxylin - eosin** -stained slides of 81 lesions of melanoma metastatic to the skin involving the subcutis were examined by **automated** image analysis for the presence of preexistent fat cells in the tumor. The area occupied by fat cells, expressed in micrometers squared per slide, was of prognostic significance; lesions with a fat cell area of < 41,000 microns 2 showed a 2-year survival rate of 42%, versus 10% in lesions with a fat cell area of > 41,000 microns 2 (log-rank test, z = 3.24; p < or = 0.01). The adverse effect of fat cell area on prognosis still was seen when age, sex, and site of metastatic spread were concomitantly taken into account in a Cox proportional-hazard model. These data indicate that melanoma deposits involving the subcutis with preservation of preexistent subcutaneous fat cells have high metastatic potential and a high risk for rapid internal dissemination.

23/3,AB/15 (Item 15 from file: 155)

06774876 91355026

An image analysis method for assessment of prognostic risk in prostate cancer: a pilot study.

Stephenson RA; Zahniser DJ; Wong KL; Hutchinson ML

Department of Urology, University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center, Houston.

Anal Cell Pathol (IRELAND) Jul 1991, 3 (4) p243-8, ISSN 0921-8912 Journal Code: AYE

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

Fully **automated** computerized image analysis at medium resolution (1 micron per pixel space) was applied in a study of 17 patients with stage D1 prostate cancer. For this pilot study, patients were selected on the basis of very good or very poor outcome. This selection was made in the hope of identifying morphometric features that are useful in prognostic assessment. Nine patients with good outcome were alive after 7 or more years of follow-up and eight patients with poor prognosis were dead of disease in less than 3 years. All patients were treated with 125I seed implantation to the prostate and pelvic lymph node dissection. Hormone therapy was not administered until the time of distant failure. Routine **hematoxylin** and **eosin** tissue sections of lymph nodal tissue bearing metastatic neoplasm were used for this analysis. A minimum of eight scenes per case was analysed. Of 50 measured parameters on each cluster, five (gray level distribution, number of cell clusters per scene, bending energy, average cluster area and cluster polarity) were useful to distinguish patients with good outcome from those with a poor outcome. Thirteen of the 17 patients were correctly classified by image analysis (P = 0.044, Fischer's exact test). By comparison, flow cytometry of the identical tissue samples correctly classified 14 of 17 patients (diploid, good outcome; aneuploid, poor outcome; P = 0.009). Only one patient was incorrectly classified by both image analysis and flow cytometry, implying a complementary prognostic role for the two methods. The encouraging result, successful identification of useful morphometric features, justifies a larger study of unselected patients.

23/3,AB/17 (Item 17 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05283573 87298854

Preparation of cells from paraffin-embedded tissue for cytometry and cytomorphologic evaluation.

van Driel-Kulker AM; Mesker WE; van der Burg MJ; Ploem JS

Anal Quant Cytol Histol (UNITED STATES) Jun 1987, 9 (3) p225-31, ISSN 0884-6812 Journal Code: ACQ

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

A method is described for the preparation of monolayer smears from paraffin-embedded tissue. The smears are suitable for **automated** image analysis and DNA measurements while still allowing interpretation of nuclear morphology. The proposed technique uses enzyme treatment and syringing for cell dispersal. The preparation of cell monolayers is performed by cytocentrifugation. After staining the specimens with gallocyanin, nuclear DNA can be measured. **Automated** DNA measurements using the Leyden Television Analysis System (LEYTAS) showed coefficients of variation of 4.5% for the diploid cell population of suspended benign tissue. After DNA measurements, the specimens are counterstained using orange G and **eosin** . Since gallocyanin has spectral properties similar to those of **hematoxylin** , the obtained end product is comparable to specimens stained according to the routinely used Papanicolaou procedure. Using this technique, image cytometry can be applied to paraffin-embedded tissue in combination with conventional cytomorphologic study of the cells.

23/3,AB/18 (Item 18 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04519390 84173160
A new principle in polychrome staining: a system of automated **staining, complementary to** hematoxylin **and** eosin, **and usable as a research tool.**
Shoobridge MP
Stain Technol (UNITED STATES) Sep 1983, 58 (5) p245-58, ISSN 0038-9153 Journal Code: V06
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
A staining system is described in which each stage forms a separate module or unit. All reagents, concentrations of dye, ratios of phosphotungstic acid to dye, pH values, temperature and staining times are standardized and only aqueous solutions used. The technic uses equal strength solutions of orange G, acid fuchsin and methyl (or aniline) blue, in ascending order of molecular size, at pH 2.5 (range: 2.3 to 2.7). Phosphotungstic acid is incorporated in the dyebaths, not used separately, and the combination of this with ferric alum **hematoxylin** (Lillie's by preference) and either naphthol yellow S or picric acid as a primer, enables fibrin and cytoplasmic components to be demonstrated vividly, with other tissues shown in clear contrasting colors. Erythrocytes are yellow, fibrin red and collagen blue. The system permits substitution of dyes, lending itself to both manual and computer recording and analysis, helped by a notation system for identifying variants. Many of the factors are variable at will. The system aids research into the mechanism of polychrome staining, and, by extrapolation, into the mechanism of action of other stains. Two manually or machine usable progressive polychrome technics intended for routine use are described. They identify tissue components consistently, complementing the standard **hematoxylin** and **eosin** stain, and deserve equal attention during reporting. Variants may be used for one-minute one-stage staining of frozen sections, or to give strong colors with 2 millimicrons acrylic sections.

23/3,AB/19 (Item 19 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

04506941 83150955
The new and reproducible Papanicolaou stain. Morphologic and spectrophotometric observations on the influence of stain composition on staining results.
Wittekind D; Hilgarth M; Kretschmer V; Seiffert W; Zipfel E
Anal Quant Cytol (UNITED STATES) Dec 1982, 4 (4) p286-94, ISSN 0190-0471 Journal Code: 495
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE
The morphologic and spectroscopic characteristics of a new and reproducible modification of the Papanicolaou stain are briefly described. The main features of this modification are (1) replacement of the natural dye **hematoxylin** by the synthetic and chemically well defined dye thionin, (2) introduction of an alcoholic counterstain consisting of **eosin** gamma and fast green FCF only and (3) employment of alcoholic solutions only. The absorption characteristics of **hematoxylin** and thionin bound to chromatin are influenced by the cytoplasmic counterstaining, especially by the two green dyes, the absorption peaks of which are close to those of the nuclear stains. The implications of these results for visual and **automated** cytologic diagnosis are briefly discussed.

23/3,AB/21 (Item 21 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

03128122 76275125
Automated hematoxylin **and** eosin **staining for large volumes of tissue.**
Werely WA

Am J Med Technol (UNITED STATES) Aug 1976, 42 (8) p285-7, ISSN 0002-9335 Journal Code: 3LO
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

In order to facilitate the large volume of **hematoxylin** and **eosin** (H & E) slides generated by 18 experiments from various programs at the National Center for Toxicological Research, a rapid staining method became imperative. **Automated** staining with the Gam Rad Stainomatic was decided upon using Gill's no. 1 **hematoxylin** with a 30-minute staining schedule. Presently, 1,080 slides per instrument per day are stained with a good dependable stain. The cost of this H & E staining method is 0.15 cents per slide.

23/3,AB/22 (Item 22 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

01752073 66092104
A program for automated hematoxylin **and** eosin **staining.**
Longnecker DS
Tech Bull Regist Med Technol (UNITED STATES) Jan 1966, 36 (1) p19, Journal Code: VK1
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: JOURNAL ARTICLE

23/3,AB/23 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

11515794 BIOSIS NO.: 199800297126
Automating special stains using a commercial autostainer.

AUTHOR: Peters Rachel(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dep. Pathol. and Lab. Med., Mount Sinai Hosp., 600 University Ave., Toronto, ON M5G 1X5, Canada

JOURNAL: Journal of Histotechnology 21 (2):p135-146 June, 1998
ISSN: 0147-8885
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: A commercial automatic stainer was successfully used to **automate** 2 versions of the **hematoxylin** and **eosin** stain as well as 10 special stains frequently performed in an histology laboratory. The special stains included Van Gieson, diastase/periodic acid Schiff (PAS), PAS, alcian blue, alcian blue/PAS, Gomori 1-step trichrome, alcian yellow/toluidine blue, Schmorl, Perl prussian blue, and luxol fast blue. The capabilities of the existing hardware and software of the Leica Autostainer XL were explored and some of the hardware was modified: the staining rack adaptor was used to accommodate the staining racks used in this laboratory, and an insert was designed to fit in the autostainer's forced air oven so it could be used for staining purposes rather than as a forced-air slide dryer. Limitations of the software were overcome by timely exit and re-entry at certain steps in some of the staining programs. The modifications expanded the functions of the autostainer. As a result, multiprogram compatibility was obtained for a larger variety of special stains than were ever previously programmed on this **automated** slide stainer.

23/3,AB/30 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:PASCAL

13680300 PASCAL No.: 98-0388801

A new triple stain for Helicobacter pylori suitable for the autostainer : Carbol fuchsin/alcian blue/ hematoxylin- eosin

EL-ZIMAITY H M T; OTA H; SCOTT S; KILLEN D E; GRAHAM D Y

Department of Medicine, VA Medical Center, Houston, Tex, United States; Department of Pathology, VA Medical Center, Houston, Tex, United States; Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Tex, United States

Journal: Archives of pathology & laboratory medicine : (1976), 1998, 122 (8) 732-736

Language: English

Objective.-To develop an inexpensive stain to simultaneously visualize gastric morphology and Helicobacter pylori. Methods.-Gastric biopsies were stained with Genta stain using manual methods, and with carbol fuchsin/Alcian blue/**hematoxylin -eosin** using an automatic slide stainer (Sakura DRS-601). Slides were then coded and interpreted by 2 pathologists. Helicobacter pylori was scored using a visual scale (0 (none) to 5 (maximum)). Results.-One hundred slides were scored; H pylori was present in 64%. Carbol fuchsin/Alcian blue/hematoxylineosin stain gave excellent demonstration of gastric morphology. All positive cases (score >=2) were correctly interpreted. Thirty-six slides had a score of (<=2 bacteria per entire slide). Of these, 10 were scored negative by Genta stain and 12 were scored negative by the carbol fuchsin/Alcian blue/**hematoxylin -eosin** stain (P = not significant). **Hematoxylin -eosin** was significantly less accurate than either of the other 2 stains (P <.02). Conclusion.-The carbol fuchsin/Alcian blue/ **hematoxylin - eosin** (El-Zimaity) stain is an economical stain suitable for simultaneous visualization of H pylori infection and gastric morphology.

23/3,AB/35 (Item 1 from file: 434)

DIALOG(R)File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

05411844 Genuine Article#: RM154 Number of References: 0

Title: 2 DYES AND A DYE-PAIR IN AUTOMATED **CYTOLOGY -** HEMATOXYLIN **PLUS** EOSIN**-Y VERSUS AZURE B-** EOSIN**-Y**

Author(s): WITTEKIND D

Corporate Source: UNIV FREIBURG,DEPT ANAT 2/D-7800 FREIBURG//FED REP GER/

Journal: ANALYTICAL AND QUANTITATIVE CYTOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY, 1983, V5, N3 , P228

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT

23/3,AB/67 (Item 32 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00362806

ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348

Method and device for accelerated treatment of thin sample on surface.

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur beschleunigten Behandlung einer dunnen Probe auf einer Oberflache.

Procede et dispositif de traitement accelere d'un echantillon de faible epaisseur sur une surface.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

BIOTEK SOLUTIONS, INC., (1613211), 120 Cremona Drive, Suite B, Santa Barbara, CA 93117, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;NL;SE)

INVENTOR:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Myerscough, Philip Boyd et al (34221), J.A.KEMP & CO. 14, South Square

Gray's Inn, London WC1[redacted]5LX, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 334534 A2 890927 (Basic)
EP 334534 A3 891011
EP 334534 B1 940330
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89302514 890314;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 168173 880315
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-001/28; B01L-007/00;

ABSTRACT EP 334534 A2

A method for treating a thin sample on a surface such as a tissue specimen on a microscope slide, is disclosed which comprises;

(a) providing a thin sample on a first surface,

(b) forming a thin layer of a treating liquid on the first surface in contact with the thin sample,

(c) generating infrared radiation, and

(d) exposing the treating liquid in contact with the thin sample to the infrared radiation at a sufficient level and time of exposure to accelerate treatment of the thin sample by the treating liquid.

The treating liquid typically comprises a nucleic acid probe or an antibody. A device suitable for carrying out the method is also disclosed.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 119

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPABF1	540
SPEC B	(English)	EPABF1	8745
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			9285
Total word count - documents A + B			9285

?

29/3,AB/7 (Item 3 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents
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00940576
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
CDT Assay
CDT Test
Test TCD
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
Axis Biochemicals ASA, (2210731), Ulvenveien 87, P.O. Box 206 Okern, 0510 Oslo, (NO), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Sundrehagen, Erling, c/o Axis Biochemicals ASA, Ulveneien 87, P.O. Box 206 Okern, 0510 Oslo, (NO)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Cockbain, Julian, Dr. (52641), Frank B. Dehn & Co., European Patent Attorneys, 179 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4EL, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 854363 A1 980722 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98200650 960221;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9503484 950222; GB 9506045 950324; GB 9516885 950817
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-033/68;

ABSTRACT EP 854363 A1
The invention provides a method of assessment of carbohydrate-deficient transferrin in a transferrin containing body fluid, said method comprising the steps of:
i) obtaining a transferrin containing liquid sample of or derived from a said fluid;
ii) contacting said sample with a source of iron ions;
iii) subsequently contacting said sample with an anionic ion exchange resin at a pH such as to cause carbohydrate-deficient transferrin to be retained by said resin;
iv) subsequently contacting said resin with an eluant serving to release carbohydrate-deficient transferrin into the eluate from said resin;
v) collecting a volume of said eluate substantially free from tetra- and penta-sialo transferrin; and
vi) assessing the transferrin variant content in said volume of eluate.
By including at least a proportion of the trisialotransferrin in the eluate, it is possible to use relatively simple assessment techniques such as turbidimetry in the assay.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 151

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9830	858
SPEC A	(English)	9830	6548
Total word count - document A			7406
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7406

29/3,AB/10 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents
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00850706
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
Methods and apparatus for preparing, amplifying and discriminating multiple analytes
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Herstellung, Amplifizierung und

Unterscheidung multipler Analyte
Methodes et appareil de preparation, amplification et discrimination d'analytes multiples
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
GULL LABORATORIES, INC., (1991070), 1011 East 4800 South, Salt Lake City, UT 84117, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FI;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Wu, Linxian, 1660 East 9350 South, Sandy, Utah 84093, (US)
Coombs, Jana, 1266 West 600 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84104, (US)
Malmstrom, Sharon L., 8425 South Dynasty Way, Salt Lake City, Utah 84121, (US)
Glass, Michael J., 275 South 200 East, Centerville, Utah 84014, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Pawlyn, Anthony Neil (81401), Urquhart-Dykes & Lord, Tower House, Merrion Way, Leeds, West Yorkshire LS2 8PA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 785279 A1 970723 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96303497 960517;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 587209 960116
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12Q-001/68;

ABSTRACT EP 785279 A1
The present invention provides methods and apparatus for detecting and discriminating multiple analytes within a test sample which are simple, user-friendly, cost-effective and fast. In particular, it is preferred that the overall time for sample preparation, nucleic acid sequence amplification, and nucleic acid sequence differentiation be about 5 hours or less. The methods of the present invention comprise (i) rapid sample processing means for rapidly preparing sample material of various types for amplification of nucleic acid sequences using unique nucleic acid extraction buffer formulations, (ii) multianalyte non-preferential amplifying process means for simultaneously and non-preferentially amplifying multiple target nucleic acid sequences, if present within the sample, using appropriate primer oligonucleotides optimized to achieve substantially similar amplification efficiencies, and (iii) multianalyte recognition process means for detecting and discriminating amplified nucleic acid sequences which incorporate nucleic acid sequence mismatch detection means for differentiating minor mismatches between multiple amplified nucleic acid sequences, including only single base mismatches, using appropriate probe oligonucleotides modified with neutral base substitution molecules. The processing kit products in accord with the present invention may incorporate all, or only some, of the above-described means.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 184

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9707W4	2161
SPEC A	(English)	9707W4	10248
Total word count - document A			12409
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			12409

29/3,AB/27 (Item 23 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00583991
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
TREATMENT OF CELL POPULATIONS
Behandlung von Zellpopulationen
TRAITEMENT DE POPULATIONS DE CELLULES
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL, (791450), 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL, (GB), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
EMBLETON, Michael, Jim 95 Derby Road, Bramcote, Nottingham NG9 3GW, (GB)
GOROCHOV, Guy, 11 North Terrace Midsummer Common, Cambridge, (GB)
JONES, Peter, Thomas, 37 High Street Lode, Cambridge CB5 9EW, (GB)
WINTER, Gregory, Paul, 64 Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge CB1 4UT, (GB)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Walton, Sean Malcolm (77071), MEWBURN ELLIS, York House, 23 Kingsway, London WC2B 6HP, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 597960 A1 940525 (Basic)
EP 597960 B1 990120
WO 9303151 930218
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 92916742 920810; WO 92GB1483 920810
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 91173526 910810; GB 92124197 920611
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12N-015/13; C12N-015/10; C12Q-001/68
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	9903	569
CLAIMS B	(German)	9903	507
CLAIMS B	(French)	9903	582
SPEC B	(English)	9903	10984
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			12642
Total word count - documents A + B			12642

29/3,AB/30 (Item 26 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00565057
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
A diagnostic assay for alzheimer's disease based on the proteolysis of the amyloid precursor protein.
Diagnostisches Verfahren fur die Alzheimer-Krankheit, das auf der Proteolyse des "Amyloid Precursor Protein (APP)" beruht.
Essai diagnostique pour la maladie d'Alzheimer base sur la proteolyse de la "amyloid precursor protein (APP)".
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
MILES INC., (923417), One Mellon Center 500 Grant Str., Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2502, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IE;IT;LI;LU;MC;NL;PT;SE)
INVENTOR:
Tamburini, Paul P., 36 Misty Mountain Rd., Kensington, CT 06037, (US)
Dreyer, Robert N., 838 E. Center St., Wallingford, CT 06492, (US)
Bausch, Katherine M., 184 Elm St.,Apt.12, West Haven, CT 06516, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Danner, Klaus et al (51864), Bayer AG Konzernzentrale RP Patente Konzern, D-51368 Leverkusen, (DE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 564946 A1 931013 (Basic)
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93105149 930329;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 865167 920409
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-033/68; G01N-033/573; G01N-033/52; G01N-033/58;

ABSTRACT EP 564946 A1
A method useful in the diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease in a patient in which an amyloid protein precursor (APP) substrate is combined with a sample of cerebrospinal fluid or blood obtained from the patient to be tested, and proteolytic cleavage of the APP substrate is detected. The

absence of detectable proteolytic cleavage, or the detection of a substantially lesser degree of proteolytic cleavage, in the presence of the patient's sample compared to that detected when an APP substrate is combined with test samples from control individuals, indicates affliction with Alzheimer's Disease. Convenient test reagents and kits for aiding the diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease are provided, such as comprising an APP substrate and immunoreagents for detecting a fragment formed by proteolytic cleavage as well as chromogenic APP substrates.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 129

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	376
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	7140
Total word count - document A			7516
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7516

29/3,AB/42 (Item 38 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents
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00467372
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
Solubilization reagent for biological test samples.
Solubilisierungsreagenz fur biologische Testproben.
Reactif de solubilisation pour des specimens biologiques.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ABBOTT LABORATORIES, (225073), CHAD-0377, AP6D/2, One Abbott Park Road, Abbott Park, Illinois 60064-3500, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;GR;IT;LI;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Meucci, Victoria P., 1660 N. LaSalle, Apt.311, Chicago, Illinois, (US)
Zajac, Mariola B., 1660 N. Halstead, Chicago, Illinois, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Modiano, Guido et al (40782), MODIANO, JOSIF, PISANTY & STAUB Modiano & Associati Via Meravigli, 16, I-20123 Milano, (IT)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 471293 A2 920219 (Basic)
EP 471293 A3 920318
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91113327 910808;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 567840 900815
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; GR; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-033/50; G01N-033/68; C07K-007/64

ABSTRACT EP 471293 A2
A solubilization reagent for use in analytical systems for the termination of hydrophobic analytes in a biological test sample, particularly analytical systems employing specific binding proteins for such analytes, such as in fluorescent polarization immunoassays, is disclosed. The solubilization reagent dissociates analytes from various components of a biological test sample, such as cellular material, phospholipids, proteins and the like, at substantially low concentrations of such solubilization reagent while, at the same, minimizing the denaturation of specific binding proteins, such as, for example, antibodies, which may be present in an analytical system. Preferably, such surfactant is alkyl-oxy(polyethylene-oxypropylene-oxy-sopropanol) or N-tetradecyl-n,n-demethyl-3-ammonio-1-propane sulfonate, and may further comprise saponin. (see image in original document)
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 111

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	173
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	3295

Total word count - document A 3468
Total word count - document B 0
Total word count - documents A + B 3468

29/3,AB/47 (Item 43 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents
(c) 1999 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

00433044
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
Method for direct chemical binding of D-dimer from a biological sample for diagnosing and monitoring thrombolytic and hypercoagulable states
Verfahren fur direkte chemische Bindung des D-Dimers aus einer biologischen Probe zwecks Diagnostik und Uberwachung von thrombolytischen und hyperkoagulablen Zu
Methode d'association chimique directe de dimere-D provenant d'un echantillon biologique et permettant le diagnostic et le suivi d'etats de thrombolyse et d'hyp
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
ORTHO DIAGNOSTIC SYSTEMS INC., (234296), U.S. Route no. 202, Raritan, New Jersey 08869-0602, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;DK;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Thomas, Karen Ann, 71 North Auten Avenue, Somerville, NJ 08876, (US)
Warunek, David James, 19 Gorden Avenue, East Brunswick, NJ 08816, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Mercer, Christopher Paul et al (46611), Carpmaels & Ransford 43, Bloomsbury Square, London WC1A 2RA, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 413587 A1 910220 (Basic)
EP 413587 B1 960124
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 90309018 900816;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 395446 890817
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-033/86;

ABSTRACT EP 413587 A1
A method and test kit to perform a simple detection assay for D-dimer, a fibrin breakdown product, which utilizes purified Fragment E of human fibrinogen attached to a solid phase for direct chemical binding of D-dimer from a biological sample. This direct binding method to assay for D-dimer of the present invention can be performed in a number of ways. In one embodiment of the invention, Fragment E is conjugated to latex carrier particles and an agglutination assay performed.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 83

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	360
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	343
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	394
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	2029

Total word count - document A 0
Total word count - document B 3126
Total word count - documents A + B 3126

29/3,AB/48 (Item 44 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents
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00405933
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
DEVICE FOR MIXING AT LEAST ONE AQUEOUS SUBSTANCE.
VORRICHTUNG ZUM MISCHEN MINDESTENS EINES WASSRIGEN STOFFES.
DISPOSITIF DE MELANGE D'AU MOINS UNE SUBSTANCE AQUEUSE.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:
GENE-TRAK SYSTEMS, (989010), 31 New York Avenue, Framingham Massachusetts 01701, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
RINGROSE, Anthony, 126, chemin de la Montagne, CH-1224 Chene-Bougeries, (CH)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Dousse, Blasco et al (25051), 7, route de Drize, CH-1227 Carouge/Geneve, (CH)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 421985 A1 910417 (Basic)
EP 421985 B1 920415
WO 8910785 891116
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88904514 880509; WO 88EP419 880509
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): EP 88904514 880509; WO 88EP419 880509
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: B01F-011/00;
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	429
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	422
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	491
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	1527
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			2869
Total word count - documents A + B			2869

29/3,AB/55 (Item 51 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00326909
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
Luminometric assay of cellular ATP.
Nachweis von zellularem ATP durch Lumineszenz.
Determination d'ATP cellulaire par luminescence.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
LIFE SCIENCE INTERNATIONAL AB, (1015030), Box 2135, S-183 02 Taby, (SE), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Lundin, Arne, Strandvagen 36, S-130 54 Dalaro, (SE)
Lundin Karnell, Ulrika, Strandvagen 36, S-130 54 Dalaro, (SE)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Henningsson, Gunnar et al (23111), Bergling & Sundbergh AB Box 7645, S-103 94 Stockholm, (SE)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 309429 A2 890329 (Basic)
EP 309429 A3 890531
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88850303 880914;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): SE 873675 870923
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: C12Q-001/66;
ABSTRACT EP 309429 A2
A diagnostic means for luminometric assay of ATP, comprising a reagent carrier, optionally attached to a substrate, and a reagent for said assay in dried form on said carrier;
a diagnostic kit for luminometric assay of cellular ATP, comprising:
a) cuvettes containing buffering solution;
b) a first diagnostic means containing a bioluminescence reagent and a second diagnostic means for sampling, or, alternatively, a combined diagnostic means containing both reagent and sampling functions; and optionally
c) accompanying directions as how to use the kit;
a method for luminometric assay of cellular ATP in a liquid sample, comprising the steps:
a) sampling an aliquot of said sample with a sampling element that

may contain pretreatment reagents, which during an incubation period affects the ATP level of the sample to make it a more reliable estimate of the cellular ATP level;

b) rapidly heating said aliquot without dilution to a controlled temperature around 100(degree)C capable of almost instantaneous inactivation of ATP degrading enzymes present in said aliquot or in pretreatment reagents and furthermore capable of an almost complete release of cellular ATP but not so high as to destroy ATP;

c) transferring the aliquot from step b) above to a buffering solution together with a bioluminescence reagent; and

d) measuring light emission to determine the cellular ATP content.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 223

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	345
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	5355
Total word count - document A			5700
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			5700

29/3,AB/73 (Item 69 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:European Patents

00215835
ORDER fax of complete patent from Dialog SourceOne. See HELP ORDER 348
Fluid handling apparatus and method.
Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Handhabung von Flussigkeiten.
Procede et dispositif de manipulation de fluides.
PATENT ASSIGNEE:
SYNTEX (U.S.A.) INC., (200862), 3401 Hillview Avenue P.O. Box 10850, Palo Alto California 94303, (US), (applicant designated states: AT;BE;CH;DE;FR;GB;IT;LI;LU;NL;SE)
INVENTOR:
Besemer, Donald M., 27421 Moody Court, Los Altos Hills California 94022, (US)
Cook, Robert D., 1137 Hillslope Place, Los Altos California 94022, (US)
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:
Armitage, Ian Michael et al (27761), MEWBURN ELLIS & CO. 2/3 Cursitor Street, London EC4A 1BQ, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 190019 A2 860806 (Basic)
EP 190019 A3 880914
EP 190019 B1 920401
APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 86300487 860124;
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 694713 850125
DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; FR; GB; IT; LI; LU; NL; SE
INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G01N-035/02; B01F-011/00;

ABSTRACT EP 190019 A2

Fluid handling apparatus and method.

A fluid handling system is described wherein a small fluid volume (16) is placed on a reversibly-deformable support (12), which can be deformed to form a cavity. As the fluid clings to the surface of the support, it is physically agitated and mixed as the support is deformed. The deformable support can be utilized to provide fluid containers of varying sizes, to accommodate different fluid volumes and as a transport mechanism to move fluid from one location to another.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 86

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	542

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      CLAIMS B    (German)  EPBBF1      546
      CLAIMS B    (French)  EPBBF1      628
      SPEC B     (English)  EPBBF1     5587
Total word count - document A             0
Total word count - document B          7303
Total word count - documents A + B     7303
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